









They were not all mustered until the afternoon, as shortly as they were so Mr. Bourne and Jack arrived. If:

and the horses as early as usual we would have been up the river for Mr. Bourne's camp. But the horses had to be turned back, as they had lost their traces and we had to go back to the river, till they were convinced we had up the river. We were exceedingly glad to see them, and find that they had brought a large portion of an emu, and a hen, which they killed yesterday. Mr. Bourne, who is the country agent, says that the country is all made up of the same kind of pebbles, and that the pebbles, and on the other side E. W. C. over C. I washed the edge of the river near a deep waterhole, in clay and pebbles, in search of gold, but did not find any. This afternoon we left camp 71, at 3.30. Came to the edge of the sea at 5.30. The tide was in, and when it grew dark we came in that time about six and a half of the last camp. I made the meridian altitude of the sun (A.H.) 85 deg. 51 min. the latitude is by that observation 27 deg. 8 min. The observation I yesterday made

te-day's observation. We came here in about the  
ring cones: - 4.10, S.E., for two miles; 4.30, E.S.E.,  
the mile; 4.50, E.S.E., one mile to Mr. Bourne's  
5.27, S.W., for one and a quarter mile; 6  
5.47, for one and a quarter mile. Distance, six and a  
miles. May 20, 1862, Tuesday. - We left 73 Camp  
at sunrise, 9.20, and moved down the river after sunset.  
at time we travelled about twenty-one miles. We  
at night we have no objection to stay, but we  
further if we had not been delayed. We got on to  
a run, and when our packhorses saw the cattle moving,  
took flight and galloped off. Fisherman and Jack  
after five of them; the remainder we collected and  
here we were joined by a party of the Fishermen  
and, brought here a few hours after dark. This is  
run, and the country we saw from our path consists

great measure of the fine grassed plains. We were obliged to get to this cattle run, as we had used all our horses in accepting us for a cattle run, and it was not better for the emu flock than our food would have been done. We had half-jacked one of our horses to the old saddle, although none of us liked the idea of exceeding our kniffe horse, consequently, we were all excited to ride to the cattle run. We had a fine day, in the following course:—10, S. for two miles; 10, 40, and by S. for two miles; 12, S.S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. for three and a half miles; 1, S. and by W. for two and three quarter miles; 2, 30, S. W. and by W. for four and a quarter miles; 3, S.W. for one mile, 4, 40, S.E. and by E. for one and a quarter mile; 5, S. and by W. for one mile and a half; 6, 20, S. and by W. for one mile and a half; 7, 30, W. for one mile; 8, 30, W. for one mile. Distance, twenty-one miles.

Arrived at the cattle run, on the banks of the Arris River, May 21, Wednesday.—This morning we

down the river, and that we reached the mouth of the river about a S. 80° E. direction, and received the information by Mr. Williams, who was with me, that the Indians had been here, and learnt the unfortunate fate of Burke & Wills. Here I took sight, and made the meridian day of the sun (A. 11), 83 degrees 58 minutes. The latitude by the sun, 27° 22' 30".

On the 27th, we left the mouth of the river, and arrived at Carrizo River, Camp 19, Thursday, May 22.—To-day we made preparations for providing for our journey. I sold to Williams the following articles:—Carbina, .54; Rifle, .54; revolver (Colt's), small size, .54 10s.; cartridges (Colt's), 12s. 6d.; powder, 4 lb. 10s.; powder, 4 lb. 10s.; cartridges box, .5s.; shoeing, 10s., 10s.; four sets horse-shoes, at 2s. 8s.; spoke-knives, 8c. 4c.; 11 box gun case, 9s.; three powder flasks (damaged), 3s.; cleaning rod for gun, 8c.; 4s.; three tin cups, 12s.; 12 tin plates, 12s.; 12 tin plates, 12s.; 12 tin cups (damaged), 12s.; pine addicks, 10s.; 'carriage

The money Mr. Williams gave for the stores was over amount than would have been obtained at a town-ship public auction. Neither did he purchase them so because he wanted them as his obligor mo. He also paid with us, and we had no other way to get rid of them, and would not accept payment for these sup-plies that were raised by themselves.

Four ten miles below Mr. Kennedy's Camp 19, camp on Harrington River, Tuesday, May 23.—As the road was very muddy, Messrs. Williams and I went off about two and a half miles this side of the station, they showed us the tree marked by Mr. Kennedy

IX. The horsemanship and bushmanship displayed by the young Australians were very remarkable. A large number of my friends were on horseback, and they could only follow at a few places they evidently could find at all places a plain road.

X. About half a mile below the tree marked by Mr. Kennedy XI, May 24.—This morning we left our last camp about 7 o'clock when we were about 10 miles from the river about twenty-two miles. At 50 o'clock in the afternoon, we reached here. On the bank of the river is a station occupied by Mr. Con, and the opposite bank a station occupied by Mr. Gollcher. The country is covered over-day is a plain, rich, and well grassed as any person could wish for pastoral purposes. A few weeks ago the hutkeeper, an inoffensive old man, thought the blacks were harmless, was killed and slightly mangled by them, and the hut robbed in the

25, Sunday.—We rested ourselves and the horses. I rode over, about 15 miles below the tree marked by the rocky ridge. This morning I saw a large bag of shot which held twenty rounds of cartridges, a few bullets, and caps, for a breech-loading rifle that I had sold him. The rifle was one I had borrowed from Mr. Bourne for my expedition, but as it was injured in the service, I proposed to replace it with a new one for \$100. I bought it for a lower price, viz., \$10. We followed the road that came down the eastern bank of the river, over well-ridged rich level country and sandy ridges, for about 15 miles.

stations, near Mr. Kennedy's 21st camp. Warrookoos, Warrigo River, Tuesday, May 27.—We started following the road down the river till we reached Warrookoos, where we occurred on the third of a series of rapids. The rapids occurred in a series of cascades, beginning to T. Dangars, etc. Yesterday and today we travelled each day about seven and a half hours. The distance called seventy miles. The country we saw between Cumnannella and Warrookoos was wet, thinly wooded plains, but we did not see branches of the river and sandhills. At Warrookoos the country was gently sloping. At Church, who at one time very ably assisted Mr. Selrch taking a geological survey of a great part of Australia. Mr. Burne and I are greatly indebted for giving us intelligence of the rapids that have taken place since the first of Brisbane, August. We travelled the distance from New South Wales to Warrookoos, and found it was five and three-quarter miles (?)

Warriga, Warriga River, N.S.W., Wednesday, May 19, 1900.—We followed the road down the left bank of Warriga river about five miles to the sheep of the Bogan River Company. Our path was slightly wooded plain, the soil being rich, and covered the best grasses. The grass, from the dry season, was parched that it looked in its present state almost bare, but the fine condition of the sheep showed it to be all first-rate pasturage.

Warriga, Warriga River, N.S.W., Con's Old Station, 29, Thursday.—Our path took us down the left bank of the river, a distance said to be twenty-eight miles, which we called in the afternoon. The country we saw was similar to all the country on the river. From the point of view where it is unconfined by ridges it flows in all channels.

Warrigah, Darling River, June 2, Sunday.—Last

[illegible]

ruit the horses. Mr. Rutherford, one of the pro-  
 of the neighbouring station, kindly supplied us  
 what steers we required at a lower rate than is charged  
 here, and at the station of Mr. T. Dangers we got as  
 beef as we required for the road on route to Meininde.  
 The *Age* adds, [that owing to Mr. Landsborough not-  
 ing the opportunity of correcting them, it is possible  
 some of the latitudes are given in error to the extent  
 one or two.]

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UNDERSTOOD.—Saturday's *Illawarra Express* reports  
 a thunder shower, accompanied with heavy hail,  
 at Wollongong on the previous night, and rejoiced  
 a responding heart.

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WARRIMOO MUNICIPALITY.—A meeting of council was held at  
 the residence of Mr. J. W. G. on the 10th inst.

[illegible]

greatly enhanced the value of his property; 7th. From John Higgs, requesting that herb and gutter be laid down in Sand-street, opposite his premises—letter received and sent to the Improvement Committee. Resolved that the sum be expended towards the erection of a retaining fence in aid of Mrs. Gowing's property in George-street. The council adjourned.



**I**

**ARRIVAL**  
OF THE  
**BOMBAY**  
[AT MELBOURNE.]  
WITH  
**THE JULY MAIL.**

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**GREAT CONFEDERATE VICTORY AT RICHMOND.**  
**RETREAT OF THE FEDERALS TO A SECURE POSITION ON THE JAMES' RIVER.**  
**GREAT CONFEDERATE PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.**  
**CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE. MURFREESBORO TAKEN. NASHVILLE THREATENED.**  
**CONFEDERATE VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.**  
**ATONROUGE RE-CAPTURED.**  
**FRESH LEVY OF TROOPS DEMANDED FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY. VOLUNTEERING SLACK.**  
**POLITICAL DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR.**  
**EXCITATION IN ITALY—THREATENED DESCENT BY GARIBALDI ON THE ROMAN COAST.**

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FROM OUR MELBOURNE TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY NIGHT.

THE R. M. s.s. *Bombay*, Captain Methven, arrived at Queenscliff at 12-40 to-day, and King George's Sound on the 2nd instant 9-30 a.m., and sailed at 1-20 on the 3rd.

**PASSENGERS.**

FOR SYDNEY.

Captain Bradford and Mr. Courtenay, from Melbourne.  
Mr. P. Cecil, child, and servant, from Hongkong.  
Mr. Gordon Sandeman, Mrs. Sandeman, and servant, from Southampton.  
Mr. Cook and Miss Cook, from Madras.  
Mr. Greaves, from Calcutta.  
Mr. and Mrs. Trowell, child, and servant, and Miss Graham, from Macao.

FOR MELBOURNE

Mr. Macnamara, Mr. M'Glashire, and Mr. Stanlan, from King George's Sound.  
From Marseilles: Messrs. Hughes, Cotterell, and Mrs. Dawson, 3 children, and servant, and Mr. Cotton. Second Class—Messrs. Cameron and Johnson.  
From Bombay: Mr. Dilcon.

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Latest dates from England via Marseilles, 14th of July; Alexandria, 1st of August, and New York the 16th of July.  
The Australian Mail of May was delivered in London via Marseilles, on the 14th of July.  
The Queen and Prince of Wales have left for Germany.  
The marriage of Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse was celebrated at Osborne House on the 1st July.  
Prince Alfred, after returning from the Baltic, is now visiting the Australian colonies.  
Major-General Macarthur has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and Major-General Pratt has been appointed Colonel of the 17th Regiment of the line.  
Nothing of interest to the Australian colonies has occurred in Parliament since last mail.

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**SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.**

The select committee, appointed to consider and report on the expediency of legalising the circulation, in the United Kingdom, of the sovereigns coined at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, have just agreed to the following recommendations:—

- "1. That gold coin be issued at the Branch Mint at Sydney, having currency in all parts of the British dominions where gold coin minted in London is current.
- "2. That the coin struck at the Sydney Mint should have as nearly as possible the same alloy and the same quality of execution and durability that struck at the Royal Mint in London.
- "3. That the coin should also have a mint mark sufficient at least, to indicate to bankers and others the mint from whence it was issued.
- "4. That an adequate mint charge of seigniorage should continue to be levied, and that the Imperial Government should stipulate for its being kept at such an amount as to prevent any undue inducement to the importation into the United Kingdom of gold in coin rather than in bars.
- "5. That arrangements should be made for withdrawing from circulation as speedily as possible the existing Sydney gold coinage.

That the charge for the Branch Mint should be provided for by permanent appropriation by the Legislature of New South Wales rather than by an annual vote."

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**OBITUARY.**

Among the deaths reported during the month of these of Colonel T. P. Walsh, Madras retired list. Lieutenant Colonel Ballingall, Bombay retired list. Captain H. M. Douglass,



Bombay Artillery. Captain T. Bretton, Bombay retired list. Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, Bombay Civil Service retired; and The Archbishop of Armagh.

### AMERICA.

General McClellan is still encamped on the Turkey Island, bend on the James' River, a few miles from Richmond. This position is said to be a more advantageous one for him, and less exposed to attack than that which he formerly occupied. In this position the Confederates have ceased to threaten him, and have retired from his front.

The Confederate position at Fort Darling, which commands the obstruction in the James' River, and from which the iron-clad fleet was repulsed, has been additionally strengthened by some iron-clad batteries, and the Confederates are everywhere making the most vigorous preparations for a prolonged struggle at or before Richmond, which they seem determined to hold to the last extremity.

It is believed that McClellan finds the task before him so serious, and has, moreover, been so crippled, that he will not be able to act on the offensive for some months, and there is a rumour that he is to be superseded by General Halleck.

Additional forces are required, but the recruiting for the new levy is progressing slowly.

In the South-West, the Confederates have also achieved some success. The town of Murfreesborough, near Nashville, has been recaptured by the Confederates; and Nashville itself, the capital of Tennessee, is threatened. It is also rumoured that Baton Rouge has been retaken.

The Confiscation Bill, which enables the President to set free at sixty days' notice the slaves of all rebels, has passed Congress. It is believed, however, that the President will veto it.

The position of affairs has not materially altered since we last wrote. General McClellan's army is said to be in good condition, and the new disposition of the troops is obviously superior to the old. Instead of showing a front extended to a length of fifteen miles, it is now only one-third of that extent, supported by gun-boats, and open to supplies and reinforcements, altogether a much better strategic position, so that the Northern's boast that though they are further off from Richmond than they were, measured by miles and furlongs, they are practically much nearer.

On the 4th of July,—the Anniversary of the American Independence,—General McClellan issued an address to his troops, closing with these words:—"On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy, that our political Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone secure internal peace and external security to each State, must be restored, cost what it may in time, treasure, and blood." These are brave words, but whatever chance there may be of their realisation, it is not to be doubted that they were uttered in good faith, and that McClellan believed that in a little time Richmond would be in his possession.

A week after the date of this address no material change had taken place in the position of the two forces.

President Lincoln has visited McClellan's camp, and had, it was said, been well satisfied with the aspect of affairs. The great question now is one of reinforcements. With respect to these there are conflicting accounts, it being doubtful whether the existing divisions in other parts of the country can afford to render any material assistance to the army of the Potomac.

Our latest intelligence from New York is to the effect that the Senate have passed the Confiscation Bill by a majority of twenty-seven against thirteen. By this bill the Confederates are to be allowed sixty days after proclamation to lay down their arms, after which date all who do not lay down their arms are to be considered as guilty of treason, to be liable to the confiscation of all their property, including slaves, and to be liable also to the punishment of death. But there is an impression abroad that the President will veto this bill.

Another item of intelligence brought by the telegraph this morning is that the enlistment for the new levy to recruit the Federal army, is proceeding very slowly, and that a conscription is talked of as a not improbable result of this backwardness in volunteering. It is added that the Government is dissatisfied with General McClellan, and that Halleck will not improbably take his place as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac. That a terrible struggle is still impending is certain, and there must be much more waste of blood and treasure before any reasonable hope will present itself of an end being put to the conflict.

During the last days of June the Confederates attacked the Federal lines with overpowering force. The contest was obstinate and bloody, and was continued for several days, but the Federals were at length forced to retire to the protection of their gun-boats.

By the arrival of the Scotia at Queenstown, news has been transmitted from thence by telegram from New York, the 16th instant. The Confederates have disappeared from

General McClellan's front, and General Jackson is reported to be moving in the direction of Fredericksburgh.

The Confederates are now within fifteen miles of Nashville; and as an attack is hourly expected, active preparations are making for resistance.

Lexington, in Kentucky, has been placed under martial law, and the Confederates, under General Morgan, are reported to be advancing upon the town.

The Confederates are stated to be making mysterious movements in the neighbourhood of Corinth.

The bombardment of Vicksburg continues without result.

Some doubts are entertained of the truth of the Southern report of the capture of Baton Rouge.

The citizens of Memphis have been ordered to take the oath of allegiance, or to leave the city within five days.

The Confederate Governor Moore of Louisiana has issued a determined proclamation, forbidding all intercourse by the inhabitants with New Orleans for any purpose, and it also declares that the faith of the people of final success is in no way shaken.

The Confederate General Van Don has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to protect the banks along the Mississippi to the last extremity.

The Federal General Pope has issued a stirring address to the army in Virginia, intimating his intention to lead them speedily against the enemy.

President Lincoln has transmitted a bill to Congress compensating any State abolishing slavery.

The Senate has passed a bill admitting Western Virginia as a State, with a clause providing for gradual emancipation.

It is reported that to facilitate enlistment, Volunteers will be received for one year's service. An addition of one cent. per lb. has been imposed on sugar.

A lady in New Orleans, named Phillips, has been sent to Ship Island, for laughing derisively from her balcony, during the passing of the funeral of a Federal officer.

The British gunboats Landrail and Rinaldo are at New Orleans.

The Congress has postponed adjournment for one day.

President Lincoln is expected to send a message to Congress referring to the Confiscation Bill. It is reported he will either veto the bill or return it with suggestions of modifications.

The majority of the members for the Border States repudiate President Lincoln's emancipation scheme entirely; but the minority favour the plan. Their reply to the President will shortly be published.

A mass meeting was held in Union-square yesterday. The meeting was not so numerously attended as that in April last year. Resolutions have been passed favouring persistent efforts to crush the rebellion, and declaring emphatically that foreign armed intervention would be resisted with all the strength of the country. The majority of speakers favoured the employment of negroes in the war.

The Senate has passed the Militia Bill with an amendment limiting the emancipation to the slaves of the rebels.

The Confederate Guerrillas are becoming very active in the Border States, destroying property and burning the bridges. They had captured two small towns in Missouri.

### PROPOSED MEDIATION.

The question of European mediation has been ventilated in the House of Commons since last we wrote, but, as we anticipated, with no result. Mr. Lindsay brought forward his resolution on Friday night, but there was a general feeling that it was inopportune. Whether the report of General McClellan's surrender, which was then agitating London, was true or false, and Government said they had no intelligence on the subject, and no reason to believe the report, it was obvious that, at a moment when the contest had reached an extreme point of intensity, and the passions of men were most violently inflamed against each other, no mediation could have the desired effect. On the other hand, there was a very considerable risk of any sort of interference only making matters worse. It was felt too the less expression of opinion there might be about the merits of the war the better chance there would be of some successful mediation at some more opportune time. There was, therefore, less discussion than at one time had been expected. Lord Palmerston stepped in at the right time, with excellent tact put an end to the discussion by saying that, although in the opinion of her Majesty's Government the precise time was by no means opportune for intervention of any kind, or even for public discussion on the subject, no fitting opportunity would be neglected whenever there would appear to be good hope of stepping in and persuading the belligerents to cease from the unholy conflict.

Continental journals continue to speak of European mediation in America. The *Independence Belge* asserts that the Emperor of Russia has volunteered to make, as a preliminary to a collective offer of mediation, a personal appeal to President Lincoln, asking him to accept the principle of a compromise. It adds

that the British Government has intimated to M. Thouvenel that it would not longer hesitate to bring about a collective mediation, in the event of Russia's good offices being accepted by President Lincoln. The latter statement does not agree with Lord Palmerston's speech of Friday night, and may safely be treated as idle rumour.

### FRANCE.

The Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, gave birth to a son on the 18th July. The young prince has received the names of Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic.

The Emperor is at Vichy. A letter from that place dated the 16th July says: "Napoleon the Third is going through the same regime as the ordinary bathers and water grinders. His Majesty is up early, and to be seen at the Grande Grille taking his two or three glasses with the familiar group of invalids from all parts of the world, who like himself are seeking health. After imbibing this mineral tippie, which, by the way, is very like soda-water, the elected of the French nation takes his bath, accompanied by General Fleury and M. Mocquard in his walk to and from the establishment. He dedicates only two or three hours to business, when water-drinking commences again, and finally, after a walk or a drive, the day is closed at an early hour. The Emperor will spend twenty-one days at Vichy, living in as much retirement as possible.

The trial of fifty-four men who were accused of conspiracy against Louis Napoleon was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. Grepp, whose name was one of the most prominent of the lot, and sixteen others, were acquitted. The heaviest punishment was three years' imprisonment, accorded to five of the number, and the remainder were let off for terms varying from two years and downwards.

The *Moniteur* of the 18th contained the official announcement of Count de Morny's elevation—the President of the Legislative Chamber of Duc de Lorny.

General Foray, it is stated, is to depart from Cherbourg on Wednesday next for Mexico. His reinforcements, which, according to the *Presse*, have been increased to 30,000 men, will follow immediately. Recent events appear to have made the French Government define by a new process the character of the expedition. The *Esprit Public* announced that General Foray in taking command of the forces in Mexico has very distinct instructions to disavow the injurious proceedings of the Mexican General Almonte, to disclaim any engagement with him, and to inform him, so far as he is concerned, that all French co-operation or intervention is withdrawn. If this really represents the intentions of the French Government those intentions have undergone a very decided change.

The *Pays* states that the principal conditions of the French Treaty with Cochinchina, are the cession to France of three provinces, together with an indemnity of 20,000,000 of francs, and the liberty of worship for Christians.

The *Constitutionnel* pays a warm tribute of commendation to the hospitable manner in which foreigners, and particularly the French, have been received in London this season. After giving a long list of noblemen and high personages who have given entertainments to the foreign visitors, the French journalist expatiates, in glowing terms, on the fabulous hospitality offered by the Lord Mayor to his countrymen, and the sumptuous banquets to which they have been invited by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the City Companies.

### ITALY.

The political atmosphere of Italy is apparently still charged with dangerous materials. The Turin journals mention the departure of bodies of young men from different places to Genoa, whose intention is said to be to set out for Palermo. What their ultimate employment is, is not hinted at, but there is little doubt that their purposes are inconsistent with the intentions of the Government. The design of these hot-headed persons receives, perhaps, some explanation from a paragraph in the *Patrie* of last night. In that journal, it is asserted that Garibaldi, with 6000 men, is about to land on the Roman coast, and six French war vessels have received orders, in consequence, to cruise between Civita Vecchia and Terracina. The Count de Montebello is also reported to have despatched troops to protect the Roman frontier. This important news, however, seems to rest entirely on the authority of the *Patrie*, which is notorious for its sensation telegrams and paragraphs; but it is beyond all doubt that the movements of Garibaldi are watched just at present with intense anxiety from various quarters.

### PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Prussia is now complete. Signor De Launay, on Monday last, presented his credentials as Italian ambassador to the Prussian Court, an example which will shortly be followed at St. Petersburg by General Sonnaz. The dissolution of the Prussian Chambers at an early period seems to be authoritatively decided. The *Berlin Gazette* makes the announcement, which may, therefore, be considered to be official, at the same time, it states, in an apparently con-

tradictory manner, that the returns for the dissolution cannot yet be made public. Prussia opposes the introduction of Austria into the Zollverein. The proposal of Austria to enter the Union is said to have been a fine diplomatic move, but the Prussian Government see through it, and reject the proposition of Austria, mainly because the present tariff is out of date. This objection appears to have some force if we may judge by the feeling of the Prussian Government in favour of the French treaty. Count Bernstorff has energetically urged its adoption upon the Chamber of Deputies, and a letter from Berlin states that the Prussian Government will actually leave the Zollverein if the States refuse to accede to the treaty with France.

Some amusement has been caused by an extraordinary blunder made by the *Times* a few days since, in an article in which the public were informed that Prussia had begged to be allowed to enter the Zollverein, and been indignantly refused. A German journal remarks that the *Times*, in correcting its error about Prussia, stumbled into another error nearly as great about Austria.

A letter from Berlin, dated 21st instant, gives an account of the reception of the Japanese ambassadors by the King of Prussia: "The Japanese embassy had an audience of the King and Queen to-day. The utmost ceremony was observed. The ambassadors and their suite were conducted from their hotel to the palace—some in carriages drawn by two horses, and others in carriages drawn by six horses, according to rank—and after having been marshalled through various state apartments, wherein was an imposing display of court pages and attendants, they were introduced to the Hall of Knights. Notice was then given to their Majesties, who proceeded to the White Saloon, and took their places on the throne. The ambassadors and their suite were then introduced by the Chief Chamberlain, and, after bowing three times, as arranged by the programme, the principal emissary announced the object of their mission, his words being translated by his own interpreters in Dutch, and afterwards by the King's interpreters in German. The principal ambassador then handed his credentials to the King, who delivered the document to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Majesty's reply to the ambassador was translated into Dutch and Japanese by the interpreters. The Queen, surrounded by the princesses of the Royal House and the ladies of the Court, afterwards granted an audience to their excellencies, who subsequently partook of luncheon with their Majesties and the royal family."

A batch of kinglings is about to follow the example of Prussia in recognising the kingdom of Italy. The batch includes the Grand-Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the King of Wurtemberg.

### RUSSIA.

The *Morning Star* has positive information that the life of the Emperor of Russia has been attempted by an assassin. His Majesty was walking in the Palace Gardens when he was fired at, fortunately without effect.

The *Star* also positively asserts the truth of another piece of information, which is almost beyond belief. It is to the effect, that a Queen's messenger was stopped on the Russian frontier. His dispatch box was taken from him, broken open, and searched, on the pretence that this mode of communication had been at the service of the enemies of the Russian Government.

The Grand-Duke Constantine has performed an act which cannot fail to win him the approbation of a number of Poles. He has remitted the sentence on nineteen women who were banished for making hostile demonstrations, and has allowed them to return to Warsaw.

Some important advances appear to have been made towards the recognition of the Polish nationality. It is said, that the Polish administration under the Grand Duke Constantine will be perfectly independent of that of Russia. A District Custom-house line will be drawn between them, and their affairs will be as separate as the affairs of two kingdoms so closely connected can be. It is also reported that the Grand Duke will take from the Czar the title of King of Poland. Another important step, which is generally expected at Warsaw, is the declaration of a general amnesty. The Czar, in a manifesto, considers the birth of the son of the Grand Duke Constantine as a new mark of blessing and consolation that God has given us, and he gives the title of Imperial Highness to his well beloved nephew.

Revolutionary manifestations are said to be still rife in the Russian provinces, and letters from Moscow appear to show that assassination is now becoming a vice of the Russian revolutionists. The murders are perpetrated in the streets, but with the same secrecy as has wrapped up the names of the late incendiaries. According to letters from Warsaw the Grand Duke Constantine felt no further bad effects from his wound, although, up to a recent date, he was compelled still to wear his arm in a sling.

Count Luder had undergone a painful operation, having had part of his jaw cut away, which, at his age (seventy-one), caused apprehensions to be felt as to the ultimate result. The General retires from public life.

### DENMARK.

The King of Sweden is at present on a visit to the King of Denmark. A grand festival in honour of the occasion was given in Copenhagen on Saturday. The guilds, the students, and the various associations of the town, marched in procession in the evening to the castle, and on their arrival the two Scandinavian Kings made their appearance, hand in hand, on the balcony, amidst immense demonstrations of popular enthusiasm.

### SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autographica* says that it is not impossible that, under certain conditions, and at a time not yet fixed, Spain might recognise the kingdom of Italy. The *Epoca*, which replies in a semi-official character, carefully qualifies the recognition which Spain will give to Italy. In re-establishing relations with Italy, says the *Epoca*, Spain would reserve to herself the right to defend the dynasties united to her by the ties of kindred and the rights of the Papacy. It has been rumoured in Paris, however, that the ties of kindred have not been strong enough to prevent the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the pseudo-court of the ex-King of Naples.

### CHINA.

July 30. The rebels are quiet about Shanghai; the pressure upon Nankin having called for all the rebel forces that could be spared, and the feeling is strong against them; they however permit foreigners to pass unmolested through the country in their possession.

There has been another attack on the British Embassy in Japan, and two marines were killed. Reparation has been demanded, and war is probable.

The American steamer Union Star, while on her trial trip at Shanghai, was blown up, and four lives only saved.

### COMMERCIAL.

The plethora of money still continues. The Bank has reduced its rate of discount from 2 to 2 per cent.

The price of Consols to-day (August ) is 93½ to 93¾ for money, and 93½ to 93¾ for account.

Exchange on New York, 131. Gold, 20 premium.

### LONDON WOOL REPORT, JULY 23.

Since our last report but few transactions have occurred, the contracts made being entirely for hand-to-mouth operations.

The announcement for sales to commence on the 31st of July, when the largest quantity ever yet submitted will be offered, likewise had its influence; and opinions being various as to the probable range of prices caused buyers to prefer waiting, hence the extreme quiet tone of our market.

Arrival to date are:—  
Sydney, ..... 29,517 bales.  
Port Phillip, ..... 25,696 bales.  
V. D.L., ..... 9,792 bales.  
Adelaide, ..... 9,767 bales.  
N. Z., ..... 14,526 bales.  
Cape, ..... 13,249 bales.

Total, ..... 102,547 bales.

Which may be carried up to fully 115,000 bales, should ships now due arrive. With so enormous a quantity, it can scarcely be expected that higher prices will be established, but the easy state of the money market, and a moderately fair trade in the districts, will materially assist prices, particularly if the prospects of the harvest should be satisfactory, and we doubt not that generally the average prices of May sales will be realised, except fair, faulty, Sydney, and Port Phillip. The former will at these sales exhibit a larger quantity of burry, bad bred, and ill-conditioned flocks than probably was ever submitted before; and on these a decline—perhaps a serious one—may have to be submitted to; for with above thirty thousand Sydney in the market, and so great a proportion of this trashy, much difficulty will be experienced in selling all.

The low price is no inducement to the general body of manufacturers, for many, very many, will not buy these descriptions at any price. We touch thus fully on this matter to caution, as we have constantly done, the indifference of buyers to growth and condition. A feeling seems to exist at Sydney and Port Phillip, the former more particularly, that so long as wool can be bought at a quotation it is quite safe in our market, hence growers are to a certain extent, somewhat indifferent, or if not, it leads to carelessness; and we feel convinced that when the prices reach Sydney of the result of these sales, our opinions will receive such confirmation as to cause more judgment in the intrinsic value of wool to be exercised, although the heavy losses that will be made on these sorts will, perhaps, be the best lesson. Judging from the scarcity of all well-grown and good-conditioned wool flocks from all parts, we look for very firm rates, and, perhaps, as the sales progress, and the scarcity of these descriptions become more apparent, rather higher rates will be paid.

### HIDES.

There has been better demand for Australian, and the best heavy kinds have realised last advance of a farthing per pound.

### TALLOW.

Active demand; latest sales show an advance of 9d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Short shipment from Russia.

### EXPORTS FROM BRITISH PORTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES FROM JUNE 12TH TO JULY 12TH.

Agricultural implements, £385; ale and beer, in bulk, 4222 barrels; in glass, 1157 barrels; apparel and cloths, £20,000; bagging, gunnies and sacks, No. 3195 and £300; woolpacks, No. 13,594; barley and malt, 8496 bushels; blankets, 11381; books, 2357; brushware, 4487; building materials—bricks, No. 5000; cement, 25 tons; slates, No. 131,800; canvas, 11861; candles, 2795 cwt.; carpets and rugs, £253; cottons—plain, 12,044; coloured, 12152; printed, 13,841; cottons, woolsens, and dolans, £3038; covers and counterpanes, £29; cordage and twine, 12942; coals and coke, 95 tons; confectionery, 5513; corks, 5994 lbs.; drugs and chemicals, £5770; earthenware, £3318; salt fish, 274; flannels, £399; fruits, 2486 cwt.; glass and glassware, £2880; plateglass, nil; gunpowder, 76,904 lbs.; hardware and ironmongery, 216,115; hats—straw, 24905; silk, 2166; hats and caps (felt, &c.), £3503; haberdashery, £22,546; hosiery, £5125; hops, nil; leather, wrought, £32,307; linens, 24021. Metals: bar and rod iron, 487 tons; hoop, sheet, and plate iron, 82 tons; galvanised iron, 119 tons; pig iron, 191 tons; copper, 6 tons; lead, sheet and pipe, 31 tons; nails, 120 tons; shot, 11 tons; steel, 8 tons; tin plates, 895 boxes; wire, 11 tons; zinc, 7 tons; machinery, £10,098; millinery, £10,005; muslins, £2353; oats, nil; oatmeal, 250 cwt.; oilcloth, 260; oilmen's stores, £12,471; oils, 6928 gallons; paints and varnish, £873; paper, 253,800 lbs.; paperhangings, 4442; parasols and umbrellas, 2614; perfumery, nil; pianos and musical instruments, £2780; plated and papier mache goods, £779. Provisions.—Butter, nil; cheese, 305 cwt.; bacon and hams, 242 cwt.; beef and pork, nil; preserves, £800; quicksilver, nil; railway materials, £11,622; saddlery, £1430; salt, 1194 tons; shirts, £2358; silks (cottons, woolsens, and velvets), £656; soap, 11 cwt.; spices, 54 cwt. Spirits.—Brandy, 24,176 gallons; Geneva, 1895 gallons; rum, 76,841 gallons; British spirits, 19,341 gallons; stationery, £1112; thread, £20; toys and fancy goods, £1497; tobacco and cigars, 1864 lbs.; tobacco pipes, 1240 gross and 1110; upholstery and furniture, £2430; woolsens and worsteds, £17,960; wood, hewn, nil; sawn, 265 loads; wines, red, 36,489 gallons; white, 11,008 gallons.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Granite City, Agra, Peter Godeffroy, Nourmahal, Damascus.

DEPARTURES.—Vimeira, Coonabara, Annie Archbell, Alliance, Cumberland, Sarah Newman, Rangoon, and Agnes Irving.

The Charlotte Andrews, bound from London to Sydney, put into port on July 10th, with foremast sprung.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

#### VIA JUBAL.

LONDON, August 1st, 7.50 p.m. The position of the Federal army is considered extremely critical.

European intervention is considered now to be more likely.

A crisis in Italian affairs appears to be imminent. Garibaldi openly proposes as a toast "Rome or Death." But Rome with Victor Emmanuel as its head."

The Queen has given £2000 sterling as a contribution to the Lancashire distress.

The Government has been beaten on the bill that it introduced to afford relief.

Some new foreign loans are announced.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The inquest on the body of Mr. Henry Hyndes, commenced by the City Coroner at the Madras Inn, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, near the residence of the deceased, on Friday last, was resumed yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter of a boy named Charles Fennell. It appeared in the evidence that the deceased left his home about 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 30th August, intending to go to a barber's shop in George-street, and when in the act of crossing George-street, opposite the Benevolent Asylum, he was knocked down with great violence by a horse, ridden by the boy Fennell, who was returning from delivering meat in Kent-street. The deceased was so violent that the unfortunate man was lifted along the street several feet before he fell, and the horse and boy left on the spot. The boy was comparatively unharmed, but the deceased was rendered insensible, and remained unconscious for some time. He also sustained some severe bruises about his head, eyes, and arms, from which blood flowed freely. As soon as the boy had recovered from the effects of the fall, he took hold of the horse, which was also rendered insensible by the fall, pulled him up and rode off for Dr. Harris, who, in compliance with request, attended to the injured man, but the deceased was rendered insensible, and remained unconscious for some time. He also sustained some severe bruises about his head, eyes, and arms, from which blood flowed freely. As soon as the boy had recovered from the effects of the fall, he took hold of the horse, which was also rendered insensible by the fall, pulled him up and rode off for Dr. Harris, who, in compliance with request, attended to the injured man, but the deceased was rendered insensible, and remained unconscious for some time. He also sustained some severe bruises about his head, eyes, and arms, from which blood flowed freely. 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**MESSRS. POSE, SON, and CO.** beg to announce to their friends that they have disposed of their business to Messrs. J. and C. BOW, late of Bank-court, King-street, and solicit on their behalf a continuance of the support so liberally accorded to themselves for thirty-five years past, feeling assured that no effort will be wanting on the part of Messrs. BOW to give every satisfaction. Messrs. POSE, SON, and CO. also take this opportunity to offer their sincere thanks to their constituents for the confidence reposed in them during the time they have been engaged in business.

**REFERRING TO THE ABOVE** announcement, the undersigned beg to intimate that their business will in future be carried on at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. POSE, SON, and CO., and that they trust, by the punctual and careful execution of all orders, to merit the recommendation of their predecessors. They confidently assert that, from the facilities for purchase in London which they possess, they can guarantee a supply of the best articles on the most reasonable terms.

J. and C. BOW, wholesale druggists, 219, Pitt-street, 1st September, 1862.

**PRODUCE STORES.**—Messrs. DUNHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay.

**LIBERAL ADVANCES** made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

**Circular Quay, Circular Quay.**

**THE SYDNEY MAIL.**—This excellent Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any paper in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 6 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings.

Cash terms of advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and so on, for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 5s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made in the insertion charges for one, two, three, six, or twelve months, and for long advertisements, the price is reduced in proportion to the number of insertions.

\* Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit in ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.

**Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.**

**ENGINEERS and other VESSELS.**—One 16-horse power stationary high pressure steam engine, with large Cornish boiler, complete.

One ditto 12-horse power, portable, with extra large fire box, and all accessories complete.

Messrs. J. and C. BOW, late of Bank-court, King-street, Circular Quay.

**BRITISH PLATE GLASS and Window Glass** of every description, in original packages or cut and carefully packed to order. EDWARDS, Plate Glass Warehouse, Circular Quay.

**MADE and SLATE Chimney-pieces.** Register Grates and mantels. R. WYNNE.

**MCKWOOD and CO'S** and Hamilton's Galvanized Iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet. R. WYNNE.

**CITY Cement and Drain Pipe Depot.** Bangor Slates, &c., &c. R. WYNNE.

**VENTILATION.**—Dr. Arnott's Ventilators, Ewbank's Ventilators, &c., &c. R. WYNNE.

**STEEL LEAD, 3, 4, 5, and 7 lbs. to foot,** by the roll or cut to size. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

**2000 BLUE GRASS FELLOWS** for sale. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

**3000 DOORS,** glazed windows, &c. on hand, and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Circular Quay.

**SAWN LATHS,** assorted lengths, on hand and cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Circular Quay.

**150,000 FEET** Baltic and American G. and T. flooring, and lining. GOODLET and SMITH, Circular Quay.

**50,000 FEET** Colonial Pine Boards, on hand and cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Circular Quay.

**500,000 FEET** Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

**400,000 FEET** Baltic, American, and Scotch Pine, on hand, and cut to order. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

**THUMBER, &c., for SALE,** at the Liverpool-street Saw Mill.

Colonial hardwood, floor boards, T. and G. and planed and shot.

Cedar boards, in any quantity.

Pitch pine, logs, deals, planks, and T. and G. American T. and G. planed and shot.

White oak, ash, and hickory.

Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut.

Clear pine, various sizes, and all kinds of sawn timber, suitable for building, or set up.

Wooden houses and stores, prepared, with plans, &c. Soap, candles, and fruit boxes, wine and packing cases. Turf, of every usual pattern.

Cane and wood seat chairs.

Doors, sashes, cash doors, casements, &c.

Shutters, mullion and transoms, &c.

\* Prices generally reduced.

\* Wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.

**HENRY MOON.**

**RAMS.**—For SALE, Ten very superior long-stapled imported pure French Merino Rams.

The undersigned recommends these sheep as just suitable to grow wool of a particular character, now in great demand, containing quality, length of staple, and weight of fleece, with a good carcass.

J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay.

**TO WATCHMAKERS.**—An excellent opportunity now presents itself to any watch maker, who would not object to a country town. There is no opposition; the present watchmaker is desirous of relinquishing his business on account of domestic concerns. There is a good established business; house centrally situated; rent low; and all cover all expenses. There is a well assorted stock of clocks, glass case, bench, shewing, &c., and a good trade in the neighbourhood. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. JAY, watchmaker, 228, George-street, opposite Margaret-street, Sydney.

**FIRST-RATE BUSINESS FOR SALE.**—A good opportunity now offers to any person wishing to carry on a general business in an old-established concern, on one of the principal gold-fields. Present and previous returns averaging £10,000 per annum. Application to be made to J. and S. THOMPSON, 224, Pitt-street, September 3rd.

**FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOTEL.**—For SALE, the LEASE, LICENCE, and GOODWILL, of the BRIGHTON HOTEL, Wellington, together with the whole of the furniture, bar-fittings, stock, &c. If not sold by private contract before MONDAY, September 2nd, the above will on that day be sold on the premises, by public auction. The hotel has 17 (seventeen) bedrooms and 8 (eight) private sitting-rooms, with a large private garden, coach-house, stable, &c., with every necessary convenience for an extensive family hotel trade. This is a very good opportunity for an industrious man with a moderate capital. Terms and further particulars may be obtained from Mr. JOHN BIGGAR, auctioneer, Crown-street, Wellington.

**FOR SALE,** at a moderate price, the Good-will, Stock, Furniture, and Licence of a PUBLIC HOUSE, now in full trade, and situated in the best part of Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre. For particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

**FOR SALE,** the Good-will, Furniture, and effects of the WILKINS, late of Bank-court, King-street, now in full trade, and situated in the best part of Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre. For particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

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**FITTINGS of a Public House,** in one of the very best situations in Sydney. Terms moderate. Apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

**NO ONE DISBURSED OF a first-class STORE BUSINESS** on one of the principal gold-fields. Present and previous returns averaging £10,000 per annum. Application to be made to J. and S. THOMPSON, 224, Pitt-street, September 3rd.

**TO CAPITALISTS and others.**—Blight Investment. A large sum of money is now available for investment in a valuable Leasehold Property, consisting of a public house, doing a good trade, and five cottages; all are now let to good tenants and bring in £4 10s. per week. Apply to ALAN and HILL, auctioneers, 145, Pitt-street, opposite Dalrymple Bank.

**TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.**—A large sum of money is now available for investment in a valuable Leasehold Property, consisting of a public house, doing a good trade, and five cottages; all are now let to good tenants and bring in £4 10s. per week. Apply to ALAN and HILL, auctioneers, 145, Pitt-street, opposite Dalrymple Bank.

**GRANT STALLIONS and other Young Draught Horses.**—The undersigned has for sale a number of draught stallions and other young draught horses, for sale by private contract, some splendid stallions, from 5 to 10 years old, bred in the Western district. Also, some very choice young draught horses.

GEORGE S. HALL, jun.

At John Young Hotel, Windsor, July 24th.

**STORE CATTLE for SALE.**—150 head on the Barwin, or at Rockhampton 2000 head on the M'Intyre, or at Rockhampton 800 head on the M'Intyre, or at Rockhampton 1000 head near Walcha, or at Rockhampton 1000 head on the Darling, near Fort Bourke 1000 head on the Balmain, Queensland 1000 head on the Darling Downs, Queensland. For further particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

**FOR SALE.**—Valuable CATTLE STATIONS, in the district of Cowley, on the Murrumbidgee. NAAS VALLEY HOMESTEAD AND STATIONS. ORWELL STATION. The Naas Valley Stations are situated in the county of Cowley, on the west side of the Murrumbidgee, and are distant from Queensland about 25, from Yass 60, and from Cooma about 80 miles. The country comprises about 42,000 acres, consisting principally of fine open apple tree forests, intersected by rich and well watered flats.

The Orwell Station is situated about nine miles from Naas, and comprises about 40,000 acres of excellent grazing country, suitable for any variety of season, containing extensive dry forest lands as well as sound flats. The principal flat, being about eight miles long, with the Orwell River flowing through it.

These runs are offered for sale by private contract, with full 2500 head of cattle, more or less.

Full particulars regarding these stations and the stock thereon, may be learned on application to GILCHRIST, TAIT, and CO., 10, Market-street.

**KENDRICK DISTRICT.**—About 400 square miles of first-class Sheep Country for SALE. Licences issued and the seller guarantees to comply with the stocking clauses of the Queensland Land Act.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

**NASH'S HOTEL, PARRAMATTA.**—To be SOLD, or LEASE, in full trade, this premises situated in George-street, is well known for the past 25 years as Nash's Hotel, is now occupied by Mr. J. Williams, in consequence of whose retirement from business these desirable premises are now in the market for sale, or to be let for one year or more.

The house contains every convenience for a first-class hotel. In the rear is a new stone stable with 20 stalls, and out-houses (recently erected at very great expense), also first class and well watered garden.

Intending purchasers or lessees are requested to inspect for themselves, as no idea can be formed of these commodious premises from the limits of an advertisement.

Possession can be given on the 1st of October, and every information obtained from Mrs. NASH, Parramatta.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THIS DAY, 9th September, 1862, at 11 o'clock.**

A lot of good horses, suitable for all work; also, horse and carts, American wagons, spring carts, drays, traps, light carts, &c., &c.

N.B.—No carriage for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

**TUESDAY'S General Sale.**

**M. R. C. MARTIN** will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The usual variety of saddle and harness horses. A no-top buggy.

Carriage, rig, dogcart, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, &c. &c.

At 2 o'clock, at the Cattle Market, Colts and fillies, from the stud of J. S. Hall, Esq.

No Top Concord Buggy.

At the risk of the former purchaser.

**M. R. CHARLES MARTIN** has received instructions to sell by auction at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A no-top concord buggy. No reserve.

To Breeds of First-class Cattle, and others.

Imported Durham Bulls, &c. &c.

**M. R. CHARLES MARTIN** has received instructions from Mr. H. S. Gibson to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 10th September, at 12 o'clock.

The following first-class Durham bulls, selected from one of the best herds in England: pure bred short horn; colour, a rich red, with white faces, legs, and feet; MAGICIAN, 18, aged by Duke of Argyll, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 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